(XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1427.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1773.

RAGUSA, *September* 13.

THIS republick is again in the greatest distress, the Porte having demanded of us 50 transports to carry over a number of Albanians to Syria and Grand Cairo, to act there against Ali Bey, who, notwithstanding his defeat, is become more formidable than ever. The Government would gladly dispense with furnishing these vessels, that they might not incur the resentment of the Russians; but the Pacha of Albania has protested in the strongest terms, that if we furnish not the vessels demanded, he will come with a numerous army, and put all the country belonging to the republick to fire and sword. Thus we find ourselves in a very dangerous situation: If we supply not the vessels required, we expose ourselves to the fury of the Turks; if we furnish them we shall be invested by a Russian naval force, which has several times already threatened to bombard our city and reduce it to ashes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Sept.* 17. We had another dreadful fire here, in the night of the 5th instant, which burnt down 200 houses. As combustible matter was found in several parts of the town, it is not doubted but some evil-designing persons occasioned this fire, with an intent to destroy the whole city. All the Turks who do not belong to this capital are either sent to the army or to the places they belong to. All persons who were out of work are employed on the publick buildings, and in short every method is taking as if a revolution was apprehended.

A body of 1000 men having resolved to leave the Vizier's army, forced the line formed to hinder desertion, which augments daily. It is said the Pacha who commanded the line lost his life; four hundred of these deserters came within a league of this capital to go to Asia, but they were refused a passage over the canal, and were ordered immediately to go back to the army; but not consenting to that, a detachment of Janissaries was sent out against them, when several of the mutineers were killed, and others taken and carried to prison; the rest dispersed into the mountains and on the high-ways, where they commit all sorts of disorders.

LEGHORN, *Oct.* 2. The last letters from Alexandria in Egypt mention, that Ali Bey was waiting at Jaffa for a reinforcement of 2000 Greeks, sent by Count Orlow from Paros, and that as soon as they were arrived, he intended attacking Jerusalem, and after that to go into Egypt, and fall upon the present Governor of Cairo.

From the WEIXEL, *Oct.* 3. They write from Thorn, of the 30th of September, that, to add to their misfortunes, their ships are stopt at Fordan, and made to pay a heavy duty. Every 17 tons of salt, which costs about 140 florins at Dantzick, is obliged to pay 150 florins duty, in ducats of eight florins. What other things are to pay is not yet known.

VIENNA, *Oct.* 3. The general report here is, that the war between the Russians and the Turks is on the point of becoming more bloody and more animated than ever. It is added that the former will be efficaciously supported by a powerful ally.

The last letters from Constantinople advise, that the preparations for war which are making in the States of the Grand Signor are immense.

The above advices add, that transports with ammunition arrive there daily from a foreign power, and that there are in the dock-yards a great number of ships which have been constructed and finished under the direction of experienced foreigners.

VENICE, *Oct.* 5. Accounts from the Levant mention, that the Russians intend making a large diversion in Egypt, in favour of Ali Bey, and that the Grand Signor had sent orders to Albania immediately to ship 4,000 men for Egypt, to frustrate their intentions, or at that it would be difficult for them to escape the vigilance of the Russian fleet.

METZ, *Oct.* 8. It is said that the Jews are going to be admitted at Paris, and in all the towns of France; and that they will be permitted to have synagogues, to purchase and rent estates, and to carry on trade both wholesale and retail; in short, to enjoy all the privileges of natives.

HAMBURGH, *Oct.* 9. The Russians and Turks are employed in reinforcing their armies with all possible diligence. The Empress has raised 58 new regiments, that her army, comprehending the 36 regiments at her Imperial Majesty has in Finland, amounts to 160,000 men; she has caused 36 galleys and eight ships of the line to be built at Cronstandt and Revel. The Ottoman army has received reinforcements sufficient to make its number of men amount to 250,000, by the arrival of troops from Asia, and some thousands from Egypt.

AARHUS, *Oct.* 9. The celebrated Christian Jacobson Ackenberg, of whom mention has been made so frequently in the publick prints on account of his great age, died here this day at seven in the morning, aged 109, having been born November 21, 1663.

WARSAW, *Oct.* 12. By the late partition of Poland, the King of Prussia will be possessed of a country of 900 square leagues; Austria of one of 2700; and Russia of one of 3440: so that the whole dismemberment amounts to 7040 square leagues. The most valuable are those seized by the Prussians and Austrians; that of the Russians, though near as much as the other two, is less valuable.

Oct. 14. Accounts have been received here of a fresh suspension of arms for 40 days between the Russians and the Turks, and of the renewal of the negociation for peace.

The armistice between the Russians and the Turks has been prolonged 40 days beyond the term fixed, and the negociations for a peace are renewed between Marshal Romanzow and the Grand Vizir. The congress would never have been broke off if the Russian plenipotentiaries had been more moderate; and it is now certain that Count Orlow, who assisted in that capacity at Fockzany, is disgraced. On the other hand, the court of Vienna has declared to the Porte, that unless the peace be concluded in four weeks, she cannot avoid, in pursuance of her treaty with Russia, acting in concert with that power against the Turks.

PARIS, *Oct.* 19. The frequent fires which have happened in different countries have awakened the attention of this; to find out means to prevent this calamity, and till now no other method has been thought possible to prevent it, except the precaution of the police and administration; but Glaser, a physician of Henneberg, a learned German, has invented a varnish which will not take fire; to prove the virtue of which, three houses were built of wood in a field: two of them were covered with this varnish, the third not; and being all set fire to, those varnished were preserved, while the unvarnished one was burnt down.

LONDON.

Oct. 16. A friend of Lord Bute's said jocosely to him last week, "My Lord, suppose you make Wilkes a present of a set of Scots Greys?" "That will be quite useless (replied his Lordship) when he has so many sets of English Blacks."

Orders are sent to Hanover to keep the troops in constant discipline, and to complete the number of every regiment with all expedition. This looks as if the storm gathering in the north was speedily expected to burst, and threatened to be very hostile to a favourite electorate.

Oct. 17. The King has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. George, Lord Viscount Townsend, Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces, the office of Master-General of the Ordnance.

Oct. 22. The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, General of his Majesty's forces, the office of Governor, and Captain of the Isle of Jersey, and Castle of Gouray, alias Montorgueil and Elizabeth.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Lieutenant General Sir Jeffery Amherst, Knight of the Bath, the office and place of Lieutenant General of his Majesty's ordnance.

We learn from Copenhagen, that the King has given the command of all his armies to his brother Prince Frederick.

They write from Warsaw, that several bodies of Polish troops are now raising in every part of the kingdom, by order of the King of Poland.

A letter from Dantzick mentions, that 5000 of the Prussian cavalry have been lately quartered on the inhabitants of that city for the winter.

Yesterday the Hon. Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy contracted with Mr. Mellish for 1500 oxen, for sea stores, to be killed at his Majesty's victualling-office, London, between the present time and the 31st of December next, at one pound six shillings and two-pence per hundred weight; which is somewhat above two pence three farthings per lb.

Oct. 23. It is a probable opinion that the King of Sweden will take care to settle affairs in his own kingdom before he attempts any thing against his neighbours. The Danes, however, by their great zeal in sending troops to Norway, seem to have fears for that kingdom, and at all events are determined to put it in the best posture of defence.

Some letters from Hamburg intimate that the inhabitants of Norway, not being pleased with their present government, have offered to put themselves under the protection of Sweden; which was the reason that the court of Copenhagen was sending troops that way, to keep the Norwegians in awe.

Last Sunday died the once gay, the once beautiful, Lucy Cooper. Her life was exceptionable, her death exemplary. She saw her foibles, and repented of them.

The celebrated Choiseul, late prime minister of France, being a few weeks ago asked why he ceded so amazing a tract of country as all Canada to Great Britain by the last peace, replied, "I ceded it on purpose to destroy the English nation. They were fond of American dominions, and I was resolved they should have enough; for I have given them not only a constant drain for their most valuable inhabitants, but a formidable rival, which in less than a century will find full employment for the councils of that turbulent people." Choiseul's words are already prophetic. Our own Ministers begin to discover that America is a very problematic benefit to England, and Lord Hillsborough actually resigned because we were opening on the Ohio fresh graves for the inhabitants of this kingdom.

Oct. 24. There are letters in town from the East Indies, which mention that a battle had been fought in Bengal, the beginning of March, between our Ally, the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, and Shah Allum, wherein the English Nabob was routed, having oft five thousand men in the battle, and that Shah Allum was marching towards Calcutta. Whether any English troops were in this battle, we have not been able to learn or to get farther particulars.

Lord Hillsborough has sent a plan to Lord Dartmouth for making several salutary and necessary regulations in regard to the American colonies, and recommended it to his Lordship to bring the same under the consideration of Parliament, after making such alterations and amendments as may seem necessary.

There were no less than seventy couple asked for marriage in Shoreditch Church on Sunday last; almost incredible, yet true.

Oct. 26. It is asserted that Messrs. Wilkes and Townsend's scrutineers have found full 300 bad votes on the side of Halifax and Shakespear, who have discovered only 20 bad votes on the patriotic side.

The Hon. Mr. Charles Fox has had greater success upon the turf at Newmarket, during the last meeting, than any adventurer there for many years past, having won, according to the general report, not less than twenty-eight thousand pounds.

Oct. 27. Depopulation, says a correspondent, is the bane of the Russian empire, and the loss of lives it has sustained in the present war must be prodigious; how sensibly this has been already felt may be easily gathered from the following circumstance, that the new levies are this year 22,000 men short of the stipulated complement.

The two Sheriffs, we hear, intend bringing an action against the Aldermen Halifax and Shakespear for aspersing their characters, in charging them with not having delivered true copies of the poll.

It is generally believed that the decision of the present contest for the mayoralty will prove one of the most dangerous tryals upon the constitution ever yet attempted by any administration.

Oct. 28. The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, to be Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, on the resignation of the Lord Chief Baron Sir Thomas Parker.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on James Eyre, Esq; Recorder of the city of London: And at the same time he had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand, on being appointed one of the Barons of the court of Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Robert Lord Clive, of the kingdom of Ireland, to be his Majesty's Lieutenant of and in the county of Salop.

Oct. 30. The election for Lord Mayor of this city for the year ensuing finally ended yesterday. The report of the Sheriffs to the Common Hall was, that there having been no objection made on the scrutiny, John Wilkes Esq; and James Townsend Esq; who were declared to have the majority on the poll, were duly elected; the Sheriffs, with the city officers, then proceeded to report the same to the court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who went into the election on the return as usual of the livery; when there appeared eight Aldermen for James Townsend Esq; and seven for John Wilkes, Esq. A declaration was made of the same to the common hall, and the said hall thereupon dissolved.

Alderman Townsend then came forward and addressed the livery in the following words:

"*Gentlemen*,

"I hope my actions and conduct have rendered it unnecessary for me to make you any professions of zeal for the liberties of my country. The same conduct which I have hitherto held, I shall assuredly pursue, uninfluenced by friendship or enmity, in the faithful execution of the important office to which you have so honourably called me.

"It has always been the height of my ambition to deserve the confidence of honest men. I shall ask no other return, no greater reward, than the continuance of the good opinion and esteem of my fellow citizens."

After which Mr. Alderman Wilkes came forward, and addressed the livery as follows:

"*Gentlemen, and brother Liverymen*,

"After the most unfair and ungrounded allegations, both against the justice of the poll, and the honour of the Sheriffs, our adversaries have been reduced to the necessity of abandoning a scrutiny, which was only demanded to create expence, and to disturb the publick peace. Upon the fullest evidence I am now warranted to declare, that if the scrutiny had been continued by them, a much greater majority than that declared by the Sheriffs at the close of the poll would have appeared at the finishing of the scrutiny, and many scenes of iniquity and corruption been laid open to all mankind.

The conſciouſneſs and dread of this was the true cauſe of the ſcrutiny being declined on the moſt falſe and injurious ſubterfuge.

"The court of Aldermen, gentlemen, notwithſtanding the ſanction of your declared with and approbation by the majority of your ſuffrages, have not thought proper to ratify your choice. I give the gentleman, who is the object of their choice, much joy. His forward zeal for the publick ſervice—but I will not be his panegyriſt.

"I am happy, gentlemen, to be farther uſeful to you by humbly offering to you, at all future times, the tender of my ſervices, in conjunction with any gentleman, whom you may chuſe hereafter to raiſe to the dignity of your chief Magiſtrate. I ſhall thus enjoy the ſatisfaction of veſting in the livery of London the full and ſole power of electing their own Mayor, a privilege enjoyed by all other corporations, and which in my opinion they ought to have had at the firſt formation of the conſtitution of this city. On every occaſion, gentlemen, I ſhall be ready to obey your commands, and to convince you of my warm gratitude for your repeated favours."

ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 8.

To the Rev. Mr. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

REVEREND SIR,

WE recognize your Letter, in the Maryland Gazette, of the 31ſt of December, 1772, and return our thanks for your not having ſtabbed our reputations under a fictitious ſignature; you have implicitly ſubmitted your character to the ſtrictures it may be ſubject to, by attacking ours, and we are obliged to you for giving us an opportunity of acknowledging your generoſity in this inſtance. But we do not ſee that our thanks are due for any other part of your epiſtle; for, as no man's mind is ſo watchful on all occaſions, but that he may be ſurpriſed into a ſtep deviating in ſome degree from propriety, when the circumſtances will permit a mild conſtruction, the action ought to be imputed rather to the weakneſs of human nature than a corruption and depravity of heart.—Hence it might be reaſonably expected, that if a MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL, who ought to be a living example of the benevolence and charity he preaches, ſhould think it neceſſary, for the general good, to arraign the conduct of any man in publick, the charge would be urged with all the temper and moderation of *an accuſing Angel*: and yet an offended Prieſt is a moſt revengeful and implacable enemy; the only ſure guard againſt his fury, is it's impotency. Had your benevolent intentions towards *this once happy* and flouriſhing country fully taken place, prudence and perſonal ſafety might have dictated a bland and very reſpectful conduct towards your body, and even their temporal claims; but the ſcheme for eſtabliſhing an American Biſhop, *though fraught with publick utility, and conducted with the utmoſt openneſs and ſincerity*, having *unhappily* failed, you can, as yet, cite us before the tribunal of the Publick only, where we cheerfully attend, being well ſatisfied, that Truth may *there* look for ſupport, and Innocence find protection.

In the introductory part of your Addreſs you are pleaſed to ſay, "As this appears to *many others* as well "as myſelf a very extraordinary meaſure in gentlemen "of your principles, you'll be glad, no doubt, of the "opportunity *I now give you* of *explaining and reconciling* your proceedings to the Publick." It would ſeem from hence, you were under an impreſſion, that juſtice required, we ſhould have an opportunity of explaining and reconciling our conduct to the publick, and that the publick judgment ought to be ſuſpended, till we had that opportunity; if ſo, with what conſiſtency can you precipitately paſs your ſevere cenſures on us? Abſent and unheard, you pronounce and adjudge us "*guilty of an high infringement of this great conſtitutional right, of all others, perhaps, the moſt ineſtimable, in thus uſurping the power of taxing the people without the conſent of their Repreſentatives in Aſſembly convened.*" You repeat your ſeverity and again pronounce and adjudge us "*the arbitrary inſtruments of an unconſtitutional tax upon the people.*" But this was not enough; You again pronounce and adjudge us "the immediate agents of fixing on the necks of a free people, that odious badge of ſlavery, taxation without their conſent, taxation without the LEAST PRETENCE OF LAW. Nor was this enough: Our very profeſſion too muſt be damned: "*Lawyers may chicane or terrorize as their preſent intereſt or other paſſions dictate.*"—UNCHARITABLE PRIEST! Tell us what paſſion dictated your reſentment againſt us? Was it a laudable zeal for the publick welfare, or was it Revenge!—Revenge, for thwarting the pretenſions of the Clergy to the forty per poll? And permit us, Sir, to aſk, what ſyſtem of humanity or religion can juſtify you, merely upon the ſuppoſition of an offence, to call upon us the vileſt imputations, before we had made our defence, or been heard upon the charge?—Is ſuch wanton cruelty the *fruit of a ſound heart?* Is it conſiſtent with your own ideas of juſtice? Is this the reſult of Chriſtianity and the Goſpel precepts? Does the ſacred page teach you to forget humanity, and the firſt principles of natural juſtice?—far from it. It ſtands recorded in Holy Writ, that when Adam and Eve broke the great commandment of God, and expoſed themſelves to the pains of death, even the Supreme Being, tho' *omniſcient* and *infallible*, did not proceed to judgment before he called up the culprits and heard their defence. Your conduct in calling on us to explain and reconcile our proceedings to the publick, and paſſing judgment before you heard our reaſons, is equally wicked and abſurd; it evinces *you* had no wiſh indeed that we might reconcile our proceedings to the publick.

You confidently aſſert as a fact, "The *publick Voice* "arraigns you of duplicity, of acting in direct oppoſi- "tion to the principles you avow, of looſe and fluc- "tuating counſels," and *your good nature* prompts you to add, "the uſual effects of artifice and inſincerity." If any but yourſelf arraigned us of duplicity, it is yet unknown to us, nor do we believe the attention of the publick was drawn to this tranſaction till you ſounded your trumpet.——Elated with the idea of your own importance, poſſibly you triumphantly conceived, that *Vox Sacerdotis* was *Vox Populi*. Perhaps ſo much aided in this conception by the *ſweet concordance* of the voice of the People with the voice of the Clergy with reſpect to the forty per poll.—The information you have had of our concurrence in the petition was very probably given on your previous enquiry, and your publiſhing it, exaggerated and heightened with falſe imputations, could proceed only from equal malice and ignorance.

That we continue to act as Veſtrymen of St. Anne's pariſh we admit, and that we went ſo far as to concur, with others of our brethren, in a petition to the County Court, dated November 10, 1772, for an aſſeſſment of 5lb. of tobacco per poll, on the taxable inhabitants of the ſaid pariſh.—we grant.

The pariſh church and chapel wanted *neceſſary repairs*: the pariſh fund did not afford a ſufficient ſum for the purpoſe: to obtain a compleat ſupply *the Veſtrymen and Churchwardens* adjudged and impoſed a tax of 5lb. of tobacco per poll upon the taxable inhabitants of the pariſh: they preferred a petition to the county court to have that tax aſſeſſed: which, to prevent miſconſtruction, means nothing more, than to have the tax ſo impoſed by the Veſtrymen and Churchwardens put upon the publick levy-liſt for collection by the Sheriff: for the county courts have no diſcretionary power to reject or modify ſuch taxation.

The facts then admitted and the caſe fairly ſtated, the only queſtion is, Whether this proceeding of the Veſtrymen and Churchwardens was a legal proceeding, and warranted BY LAW, *abſtractedly conſidered from the Act of 1701-2?*——If it is, then the charge "of duplicity, of acting in direct oppoſition to the "principles you avow, of looſe and fluctuating coun- "ſels, the uſual effects of artifice and inſincerity," falls to the ground, and the ſeveral judgments pronounced againſt us for an unconſtitutional taxation are nothing more than the *ravings of an angry Prieſt*.

The proceeding of the Veſtrymen and Churchwardens conſiſts of divers facts, and you, reverend Sir, conceive each fact a diſtinct offence, and frame your ſeveral charges againſt us according to the nature of the ſeveral offences.—Our preſuming to act as Veſtrymen is one fact: our taxation is another fact: the petition to the court a third fact. Upon the firſt fact, conceiving the juſtification of it to reſt ſolely upon the act of 1701-2, *which we hold a perfect nullity*, you ground the charge of duplicity: with the ſame idea, as to the other facts, you charge us with unconſtitutional taxation.

The life of man is ſo ſhort that perfection in every ſcience cannot be expected from him: and human nature is ſo calculated, that different propenſities are given to different men, particularly in the mode of ſubſiſtence and temporal acquiſitions,—for the benevolent purpoſe, that the cord of mutual dependance might tie up mankind in a bond of mutual friendſhip and ſympathy; when therefore, a man attempts to figure in a ſphere, which nature never qualified him for, as he acts unnaturally, ſo he acts contemptibly. In your profeſſed element, Sir, poſſibly your genius and erudition may be reſpectable; but in queſtions of law, permit us to deny your abilities; your dependance muſt neceſſarily be placed upon others, and when you open upon a legal topic, we can only conſider you as a mere Echo.

But to proceed to our defence: As to the facts of taxation, and the petition to the court, they are totally unconnected with the act of 1701-2, and our authority for this part of our conduct we ground upon the ſeveral Acts of Aſſembly of 1704 and 1729.

By the Act of 1704, cap. 34, ſect. 4, it is expreſſly enacted, "That when and as often as the neceſſity of "each reſpective pariſh ſhall require repairs or ſupplies, "the Veſtrymen and Churchwardens thereof ſhall apply "themſelves to the Juſtices of the county courts, at the "laying of the county levy: who upon the neceſſity appearing to them ſhall and are hereby empowered to raiſe, by an equal aſſeſſment by the poll on the inhabitants of ſuch reſpective pariſh, ſuch ſums of tobacco as by the ſaid Juſtices ſhall be adjudged neceſſary to ſupply the occaſions aforeſaid, over and above the county levy, not exceeding the ſum of ten pounds of tobacco per poll in one year: which ſum ſo raiſed ſhall be collected and gathered by the Sheriff, and paid to the Veſtrymen of ſuch reſpective pariſh or pariſhes, at the rate of five per cent. for his ſalary."

By the Act of 1729, cap. 7, ſect. 2, it is expreſſly enacted, "That it ſhall and may be lawful for and the "ſeveral Juſtices of the ſeveral county courts within this "province are hereby required and directed, on application "to them made, by the Veſtrymen and Churchwardens "of any pariſh, yearly to aſſeſs the pariſhioners of "ſuch pariſh, any quantity of tobacco not exceeding ten "per poll, on the taxable inhabitants thereof: be it for "the enlargement or repairs of any church heretofore or "hereafter to be enlarged, or for any other charge, that "hereafter ſhall *be judged by the Veſtrymen and Church-wardens to be neceſſary for the uſe of the ſaid pariſh.*"

With reſpect then to the taxation, and with reſpect to the application to the court, the Law is clearly with us, independently of the Act of 1701-2.

But then, with a triumphant air, you ſtart the queſtion——By what authority do we act as Veſtrymen?

This indeed is the only matter in controverſy between us, and the queſtion now is reduced to a ſingle point: for if we and our brethren were *legally* and *conſtitutionally* Veſtrymen and Churchwardens of St. Anne's pariſh, then the above cited Acts of Aſſembly, which are ſubſiſting Laws of the province, juſtify and warrant every part of our conduct and proceeding.

We throw totally out of the caſe the Act of 1701-2, commonly called the forty per poll Act: we hold that Act *moſt clearly* void, upon the principles aſſigned in an opinion heretofore publiſhed, which, Sir, we beg leave to remind you, ſtands *unanſwered*; and we venture to ſay, that the *only hardſhip* the good people of this province can labour under, from the nullity of that Act, is a *total ceſſation from a payment of the 40 per poll for* neither the pariſhes, nor churches, nor the power to induct miniſters depend upon that Act.

We preſume to aſſert, that St. Anne's pariſh is an *antient* pariſh, erected and eſtabliſhed as a pariſh *beyond the memory of man*, in which ſaid pariſh a church and chapel were built and erected by antient laws: and that the ſaid pariſh church and chapel do not derive their exiſtence from the Act of 1701-2.

When a pariſh is eſtabliſhed, the pariſhioners, by *common law*, founded upon publick utility, become a *body politic*, and having the government of the pariſh in their hands, may, by common conſent, paſs a bye-law for the raiſing of a *tax* for *church repairs*, without the interpoſition of any ſuperior judicature. There is nothing unconſtitutional, or repugnant to reaſon, in this part of the common law: becauſe the impoſition of the tax is by *common conſent* of the pariſhioners.—But, by *particular cuſtom*, grounded upon the principle of general convenience, this authority of the whole body of the pariſhioners may be delegated to a *ſelect number*, who are diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of VESTRYMEN, *the buſineſs of the pariſh being tranſacted in the Veſtry, a place adjoining to the Church, where the veſtments of the Prieſt are generally depoſited and kept.* When particular perſons *by cuſtom* are thus choſen and elected for *Veſtrymen*, the government of the pariſh devolves upon them, and *they*, as the repreſentatives of the people of the pariſh, may, in their *corporate capacity* of *Veſtrymen*, impoſe a *tax* upon the pariſh for *church repairs*; and this too is conſtitutional: for in ſuch caſe the tax is impoſed by the *repreſentatives* of the pariſhioners in *aſſembly* convened. As the perſons, then, thus nominated for Veſtrymen, have the government of the pariſh, and may exerciſe a power of taxation, the nomination and election of them is of *common right* in all the pariſhioners, who are to be bound and affected by ſuch taxation, unleſs, by *cuſtom* or *ſtatute*, the election is limitted and confined to part of them under a particular qualification; and ſo ſtands the Law confirmed by repeated determinations. Churchwardens too, *Perſons who have the ward and cuſtody of the church*, are conſidered in law as a *corporate body* to many purpoſes, though their powers did not extend to *taxation*, and the election of them, cuſtom and ſtatute out of the way, is alſo of *common right* in all the pariſhioners.

The common law operates till ſuſpended or abrogated by ſtatute: When St. Anne's pariſh, then, was erected and eſtabliſhed as a pariſh, the government of it devolved upon the pariſhioners: they became a *body politic*, and might, by *common conſent*, exerciſe the power of *taxation* for *church repairs*. But by *cuſtom, time immemorial*, the government of this pariſh has been delegated to Veſtrymen: Whether, in days beyond the memory of man, they proceeded to *taxation* is a point of no conſequence in the preſent caſe: becauſe, we do not ground our juſtification, *with reſpect to the tax* we impoſed, upon our *political capacity* as *Veſtrymen*, but upon the above cited Acts of Aſſembly of 1704 and 1729, which are ſubſiſting Laws of the province. The Act of Aſſembly of 1704 broke in upon the common-law-right of Veſtrymen, and veſted the power of *taxation* for *church repairs* in the county court—a juriſdiction far leſs conſtitutional than that of Veſtrymen: becauſe, the Juſtices of our courts, holding their commiſſions from the Lord Proprietary, and at *his will and pleaſure*, can, upon no principle, be deemed the *repreſentatives* of the pariſhioners, ſo as to involve *common conſent* in the impoſition of ſuch taxes for *church repairs*. But the Legiſlature in 1729, properly conceiving, that this power in the county court was an infringement upon the conſtitutional rights of the people, virtually repealed this part of the Act of 1704, which gave the juriſdiction to the county courts to tax, by veſting the *ſole* authority of *taxation* for *church repairs* in the *Veſtrymen and Churchwardens*: departing *in an immaterial point* from the common law, by admitting the Churchwardens to a ſhare in taxation with the Veſtrymen: we ſay *in an immaterial point*: becauſe, as Churchwardens are of *common right* eligible by the pariſhioners, they are repreſentatives as *conſtitutionally* as Veſtrymen.

As to the queſtion then

By what authority we act as Veſtrymen?

We give you, Sir, this *preciſe* anſwer: By the authority of the pariſhioners, founded upon common law and common right, who choſe, nominated and elected us Veſtrymen of St. Anne's pariſh, according to the *antient uſage and cuſtom of the pariſh beyond the memory of man.*

But, reverend Sir, as you not only figure upon queſtions of a legal nature, but can caper too upon *conſtitutional* principles, we ſhall now meet you upon your capital ground, and take up our juſtification upon the very poſition, *that there can be no taxation without conſent.*

We need not premiſe, that the only point, which requires to be eſtabliſhed, is that we and our brethren are *conſtitutionally* choſen Veſtrymen and Churchwardens: this once fixed, the above cited Acts of Aſſembly compleat the buſineſs for us.

By the Act of 1729 a power of taxation is given to the *Veſtrymen and Churchwardens* for *church repairs*. We then aſk,

By whom, upon conſtitutional principles, ſhould the Veſtrymen and Churchwardens to be elected?

If there can be no *taxation without conſent*, as ever to be revered and glorious Hampden held, as reverend Sir, maintain, and as we *moſt clearly* then indubitably and as a natural conſequence, the pariſhioners only, who are to be affected by the tax, muſt have the right of election; becauſe, upon no other poſſible ground can the taxation of the Veſtrymen and Churchwardens be a taxation *with the conſent* of the pariſh. But we, our brethren, and Churchwardens, who impoſed the tax in queſtion, were nominated, choſen and elected Veſtrymen and Churchwardens of St. Anne's pariſh, by the pariſhioners, without oppoſition and *nevilus contradicente*. Ergo, We, our brethren, and Churchwardens, were *conſtitutional* Veſtrymen and Churchwardens of St. Anne's pariſh—which was the point to be proved.

Permit us now to enquire whether the

which, rever nd Sir, you have pronounced againſt us, be *agreeable to the ſtrict rules of reaſoning*. You have adjudged us guilty of an high infringement of the conſtitutional right of taxation, and you ground yourſelf upon the fact, "in thus uſurping the power of taxing "the people without the conſent of their repreſentatives in Aſſembly convened.

We aſk, who are the *repreſentatives* of the people, with reſpect to the impoſition of taxes for *church repairs?* Surely the Veſtrymen and Churchwardens; becauſe, *they only* have the power of ſuch taxation, and they are choſen and elected by the pariſhioners. When, therefore, we and our brethren were elected and choſen Veſtrymen and Churchwardens of St. Anne's pariſh by the pariſhioners themſelves; when by the Law of 1729 we the Veſtrymen and Churchwardens, and no other judicature under Heaven, had the power of taxation for *church repairs*; when in conſequence of *ſuch election* and in conſequence of *ſuch a Law*, we, *the only perſons* that by any poſſibility could be *conſtitutionally the repreſentatives* of the pariſhioners upon *ſuch a ſubject*, impoſed a tax for *church repairs*, in God's name! how are we guilty of an high infringement of the conſtitutional right of taxation in "uſurping the power of taxing "the people without the conſent of their repreſentatives in Aſſembly convened?" How too are we "the arbitrary inſtruments of an unconſtitutional "taxation?" or "the immediate agents of fixing that "odious badge of ſlavery upon the necks of a free "people, taxation without conſent, taxation without "THE LEAST PRETENCE OF "LAW?"

But, reverend Sir, ſuppoſe our late proceeding, as Veſtrymen, could not be ſtrictly warranted *by Law*, and that we, without attentively weighing and conſidering our authority, concurred with our brethren in the impoſition of a tax for the *neceſſary repairs* of the church and chapel; Why is your *charity* confined to the *ſupreme magiſtrate* only? We could not poſſibly have had any *private view*; nothing was to be put into our pockets; but on the contrary our purſes were opened, for this publick purpoſe, equally with our fellow pariſhioners; and you Sir, yourſelf, muſt confeſs that *our only object was to reſcue* the church and chapel from falling into ruin. You are ſo liberal of your praiſe, where the power of *tranſlation* reſides, as you are profuſe in your reflections on thoſe, who diſpute your claim to the forty per poll.

Here then we reſt our defence, and ſubmit ourſelves to the impartial judgment of the publick.

But, reverend Sir, before we part, the rules of good breeding may require that we ſhould take ſome notice of your queries upon *the proclamation?* And here we *preſume* to ſet you right in a capital point "Can "you hereafter preſume to place yourſelves in an "higher rank of patriotiſm than thoſe members who "voted for the Proclamation?" Pray, Sir, did *any member* vote for the *Proclamation?* No. So glaringly unconſtitutional was that meaſure, that the vote againſt it paſſed UNANIMOUSLY.

Jonathan Boucher. Qu. "Why are you ſo *clamorous* againſt the Proclamation?"

Chaſe and Paca. Anſw. Becauſe *we* were never *conſulted* upon that proceeding; becauſe *we* and the people of this province never aſſented to it, *perſonally* or *repreſentatively*.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "Is not this the avowed principle of your oppoſition, *that it is a tax without Law?*

Chaſe and Paca. Anſw. LUCE CLARIUS.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "Have you any powers or prerogatives which even the ſupreme magiſtrate muſt not be allowed to exerciſe?"

Chaſe and Paca. Anſw. Yes. The power as Veſtrymen with the Churchwardens, to tax St. Anne's pariſh for church repairs; *which the ſupreme magiſtrate muſt not be allowed to exerciſe.*

Jon. Boucher. Qu. Whence derived?

Chaſe and Paca. Anſw. From the Act of 1729 expreſs in point.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "Can you *hereafter* preſume to "place yourſelves in an higher rank of patriotiſm than "*thoſe* members who voted for the *Proclamation?*"

Chaſe and Paca. Anſw. A BULL! for *no member* voted for the *Proclamation.*

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "You who have thus been the "*arbitrary* inſtruments of an *unconſtitutional* tax upon "the people?"

Chaſe and Paca. Anſw. How ſo? We were the *repreſentatives* of the pariſhioners, and impoſed the tax by the Act of 1729.

Jon. Boucher. "Than thoſe whoſe ONLY OBJECT "was to reſcue them (the people) from the extortion "of Officers?"

Chaſe and Paca. Laudable charity! but we queſtion whether the *ſupreme magiſtrate* will accept of the *neſcgay.*

Jon. Boucher. "Men (Officers) who needed ſuch a "reſtraint!"

Chaſe and Paca. LUCE CLARIUS.

Jon. Boucher. "If, as you have repeatedly declared, "they are harpies and plunderers?"

Chaſe and Paca. If they are, then the *Proclamation* is too weak a cord to hold them, and *we* prefer the ſtrong *cable* of the common law, and the *verdict* of a jury;—if they are *not*, wherefore then the *Proclamation?*—*If they are!*

But not yet tired of interrogatories, you are pleaſed, reverend Sir, to put ſeveral queries upon a different ſubject, and thoſe too we will anſwer.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "Where a tax is conſtitutionally impoſed is there not a mode of enforcing it, if "it be withheld?"

Chaſe and Paca. LUCE CLARIUS.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "Suppoſe then the pariſhioners of St. Anne's pariſh ſhould be ſo rebellious as to "refuſe the payment of this ſame 5 lb. of tobacco impoſed upon their *polls*, by the plenitude of your ample powers, What is the Sheriff to do?"

Chaſe and Paca. As *we* and our brethren the Veſtrymen and Churchwardens impoſed this *ſame 5 lb. of tobacco by the plenitude of our ample powers*, derived from the Act of 1729, *the common law* gives the remedy by *diſtreſs*.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "Is the Sheriff to file a bill in "Chancery againſt every individual of them?"

Chaſe and Paca. Anſw. He may for *diſcovery* but not for *relief*.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "Or what courſe is the Sheriff "to take to make them *duſt?*"

Chaſe and Paca. Not by a *duſe* to the *chops*, nor upon the *polls*, nor upon the *backs* of the people, as the Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county is illegally and unwarrantably inſtructed by the Clergy to do, in caſe of failure of goods and chattels to pay the forty per poll; but by *diſtreſs*; becauſe, no remedy is given by ſtatute. And when a man is ſo poor in his circumſtances or unhappy in his temporal acquiſitions that he has neither wig, hat or cap, coat or jacket, ſhirt or breeches, ſtockings or garters, ſhoes or buckles, pipe or tobacco-box, to pay his tax with, the humanity of the *common law*, in ſpite of the oppreſſive ſpirit of a Prieſt, will ſpare his naked corple, and protect it from the thorns of a jail. But if, reverend Sir, you ſhould be able to accompliſh the ſcheme for an American Biſhop, you may then indeed *file a bill* in the ſpiritual court, and poſſibly upon *Canon* principles obtain judgment, to have this *naked dog* excommunicated and driven into a wilderneſs to herd with beaſts. And yet, What is his crime?—Poverty.—

—Upon our knees we beſeech, and to Heaven devoutly pray, that the province of Maryland may never be curſed with eccleſiaſtical tyranny! May the Chriſtian religion and the Goſpel of Chriſt flourish through the land in their native purity, BY THEIR OWN INTRINSIC, INHERENT, AUTHORITATIVE WEIGHT, without the interpoſition of thoſe infernal juriſdictions of *ſpiritual* cruelty, vengeance and inhumanity! May THE COMMON LAW prevail triumphant! and may the *glorious trial by jury* exiſt, to lateſt time! the ſcourge of oppreſſion, the bulwark of liberty, and the palladium of our country.

You are pleaſed, reverend Sir, ſpeaking of the aſſeſſment for St. Anne's pariſh by Anne-Arundel county court to ſay, "an indubitable proof of their opi-"nion upon *a point* which hath of late thrown this "*once happy* country into ſuch *dreadful convulſions.*" By your leave, Sir, no proof at all, much leſs indubitable: becauſe they exerciſed no judgment upon the matter, and becauſe the meaſure was legal, independently of the Act of 1701-2: You admit *this once happy country is thrown into dreadful convulſions.* Yes, reverend Sir, this *once happy country* is thrown into *dreadful convulſions* indeed! The Clergy in general of the Church of England have blown up a ſtorm of oppreſſion, and the good people of this province, like ſtruggling waves, are contending againſt it:—Ceaſe, ye holy miniſters and Goſpel preachers; your *exactions* and *heavy burthens* upon the people; ceaſe your illegal, arbitrary and oppreſſive claim of *the forty per poll*; hearken to the dictates of Religion and Chriſtianity; let the examples of the Apoſtles *humanize* your conduct, and give back peace and happineſs to a convulſed province!

We ſhall now, reverend Sir, in our turn, beg leave "*to ſubjoin a few queſtions for your conſideration, and* "*which we truſt you will take in good part.*"

Did not you, with a *flock* of your brethren, aſſembled *in the city of Annapolis*, draw up an application for *an American Biſhop?* And what was the *aſſigned* reaſon for ſuch meeting? Who compoſed *this patriotic band?* Give a liſt of their names, that the publick may reward them. Did you not addreſs his Excellency Robert Eden, Eſq; for ſuch application? If not to aid ſuch application, what was the purport of the addreſs, and why preſented? Did you not, *in the plenitude of your ample powers*, nominate and elect *a Secretary* of State for your *body politic?* Who was your Secretary, and by what conſtitutional authority was he elected and eſtabliſhed as ſuch? What was his ſalary and out of what fund payable? What reply did his Excellency make upon the addreſs to him? Give the publick a copy of it from your records. Did he not give you a ſpirited reprimand for your preſumption? Did he not cruſh *that ſcheme of perdition* which was ſo deliberately formed for *this once happy country?* Did he not demand of you to inform him by what authority you preſumed to elect for yourſelves *a Secretary of State?* Did you not in your Application and Addreſs brand the General Aſſembly with the odious epithet of *Levellers?* If not, clear up the facts to the publick by producing copies of the Application and addreſs from your records. Did not his Excellency threaten to lay your proceedings before the General Aſſembly? Did not your *body politic*, thereupon, knock under, and ſhrink back into your original nothingneſs? As you applied for a Biſhop, be pleaſed to inform the publick how he was to be ſupported? We preſume without Officers and Miniſters too he could not inforce his juriſdiction. How were the fees of this *glorious American Biſhop*, of his Officers and Miniſters, to be paid, and by whom? By a tax upon the people? If by a tax on the people, was it to be raiſed with *their aſſent?* If not by a tax with *their aſſent*, by what other ways and means? Be *preciſe* upon the point. Where was this *American Biſhop* to hold his TREMENDOUS COURT, and what judicature was *to prohibit* in caſe he exceeded his authority? If to be held in Boſton, for example, how, in caſe of a controverſy between the pariſhioners and miniſter, were they to travel there? How were their charges to be paid? and by whom? How too, were witneſſes to be *exported*, who differ *in ſome degrees* from commodities for ſale? Was the Biſhop to keep a *man of war?* or in what vehicle were culprits with their witneſſes to be *tranſported?* Will you ſay, that the authority of the Biſhop was to be delegated to *choſen Miniſters* in every colony? What? Was a *Sub-Biſhop* with a ſpiritual court to be eſtabliſhed *in every colony?* Pray who was to be the *Sub-Biſhop* of Maryland? Surely ſuch diſtributive ſpiritual juriſdiction would be a multiplication of Officers and Fees upon the people with a vengeance! And when that time comes, the Lord have mercy upon us! For Heaven and our prayers muſt be our only dependance.

And now, reverend Sir, a few words and then farewel *for the preſent*: It was the policy of the Lawyers to keep back their ſentiments upon the forty per poll Act, that while the queſtion upon the validity of it was ſuſpended in doubt, a reaſonable compoſition might take place between the Clergy and people: they were Church-men and well affected to the eſtabliſhed religion, and therefore had no will or inclination that "*faithful and able Miniſters labouring in the work of the* "*Goſpel*" ſhould not have an adequate reward for their ſervices; but, for this laudable prudence, the Maryland Gazette rung with perſonal reflections and ſhameful abuſe; the Lawyers were repeatedly challenged to give an opinion *publickly*, and their ſilence was cenſured in the moſt indecent terms. The Clergy too began to turn the ſcale, by proſecution of ſuits and an exaction of the forty per poll. Provocation at length, and the arbitrary conduct of particular Clergymen, rouſed up ſome of the Bar; they ſpoke openly and publickly—You, reverend Sir, we preſume, was highly offended with the ſentiments we frequently expreſt upon the ſubject; becauſe, we cannot upon any other ground account for your perſonal attack upon us. Mortified and mad with us for the language we held with reſpect to the validity of the forty per poll Act, you placed yourſelf upon the watch for an unguarded moment to give a ſtab to our publick characters; your vanity perſuaded you to think that you were qualified for a flight into the political ſphere: and falſely conceiving that our late proceeding, as Veſtrymen, was a *trip* in our politicks; ſwift as an eagle down you dropt upon your prey. You have traduced and vilified us with a wantonneſs that ſhocks humanity; and with a Pen dipt in gall painted us in the moſt odious colours.——Your aim was to deprive us of the honourable truſt and confidence the public has repoſed in us *by the ruin of our characters.*—But, Reverend Sir, with your reaſon enveloped by paſſion, you have rambled in the dark and made an unlucky ſtumble.—Chagrin and diſappointment now await your folly; for we truſt, that the deadly ſhaft, ſhot with ſuch vengeance, and ſped with ſo much zeal, has fairly paſs'd by and miſt the mark.

Your humble Servants,

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA.

The Partnerſhip of James Dick *and* Stewart *having expired the 1ſt inſt. the buſineſs is now conducted under the Firm of*

JAMES DICK and STEWART, and Co.

Who have to ſell by Wholeſale and Retail, at their Stores in Annapolis *and* London-Town, *for ready Money, Country Produce, or the uſual Credit,*

A GENERAL Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* Goods, among which are, Hyſon, Bloom, Green and Bohea Teas, London double and ſingle refined Sugar.

They have likewiſe for Sale, old Madeira Wine by the Pipe, Hogſhead, or Quarter Caſk, Weſt-India and Country Rum, by the Hogſhead, Jamaica and Barbadoes Spirit, by the Hogſhead or Quarter Caſk, Muſcovado Sugar, by the Hogſhead, Tierce, Barrel, or Hundred; a few Tierces of Rice, a few Bags of Hops, barreled Pork, *&c. &c.*

Alſo, Anchors, Grapnals, Sail Duck, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery and Cordage, made at *Newington* Rope-walk; where Orders for a Ships Rigging of any Size may be complied with on a few Days Notice.

Annapolis, January 13, 1775.

The Partnerſhip of *James Dick* and *Stewart* being expired, all Perſons indebted to us, are requeſted to ſettle their Accounts as ſoon as it is Convenient, which will oblige

Their humble Servants,

tf JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

January 12, 1773.

To be ſold at publick Vendue, on Tueſday the Second Day of February *next, by the Subſcriber, if fair, if not the next fair Day, at his Plantation near* Queen-Anne,

THE ſaid Plantation with the Stock, conſiſting of Cattle, Horſes, Hogs, and Sheep, and Four likely Country born Slaves, for Sterling Caſh, *London* Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.—The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

W3 STOCKETT and WILLIAMS.

Elk-Ridge, January 6, 1773.

To be ſold at publick Vendue, on Monday the Firſt Day of March, *Inſt. at the late Dwelling-Houſe of* Henry Dorſey, *junr. deceaſed, in* Queen Caroline's *Pariſh,* Anne-Arundel *County. The Sale to begin preciſely at* 10 *o'Clock, and to continue for Two Days if not all ſold in One.*

A VALUABLE Parcel of Negroes, Servants, Horſes, Mares, Sheep, Hogs, &c. Plantation Utenſils, and Houſhold Furniture; Six Months Credit will be given for all Sums above Ten Pounds, with legal Intereſt, on giving good Security, and ready Money is to be paid for all Sums under Ten Pounds. Attendance will be given on the Premiſes, by

tf SAMUEL DORSEY, junr. Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of the late *Henry Dorſey*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to the above Adminiſtrator, and thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to pay without further Trouble.

January 11, 1773.

THE Subscriber hereby forewarns all Persons on any Pretence whatever, from hunting within her Inclosures, with either Gun or Dog; those who attempt it, may depend without Respect to Persons, that she will take every Step that the Law points out in such Cases for Redress.

w3 ONNER DAVIDGE.

AS it appears from the Inclemency of the Weather last Winter, the greatest Part of the Partridges are destroyed; this is therefore to forewarn all Persons, on any Pretence whatever to hunt within the Subscribers Inclosures or Lands without leave. Those who may attempt it, may depend without Respect of Persons, that we shall take every Step that the Law points out in such Cases for Redress.

FRANCIS LINTHICUM,
FRANCIS WEYMAN,
w3 JOHN CARVIL,
RICHARD LINTHICUM, junr.

Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.

WHEREAS Mr. *Caleb Dorsey*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceased, did by his last will and Testament, bearing Date the 14th Day of *March* last past, order and direct sundry Lands to be sold, *viz.* a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's Delight Enlarged*; also a Tract, called *Timber-Ridge*, and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frog*, all adjoining and lying in *Frederick* County, near *Simpson's* Tavern, about Thirty Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing*, and contains about Two Thousand Four Hundred Acres. The said Land is well adapted to farming, and will be sold on the 29th Day of *June* next, in small Parcels, or in any Manner that may best suit the Purchasers;—Also Two Thirds of about Seven Thousand Acres of Land, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, on *Curtis's-Creek*, about Seven Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, on which is a Furnace, a good Dwelling-House, and sundry Out-Houses, with a good Grist-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well timbered, and the Water navigable, within Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be exposed to sale on the 20th Day of *July* following. The Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUE, Executor,
tf MILCAH DORSEY, } Executrixes.
ELEANOR DORSEY. }

N. B. All Persons having just Claims against the Estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those who are indebted to the Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the Executors only.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Woodward*, junr. living on the *Head of Severn*, a bay Stray Mare, with a Blaze in her Face, a natural Pacer, branded on the near Buttock thus W, and a hanging Mane.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges. 3w

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To be sold, on Wednesday the 10th *Day of* February *next, at the late dwelling Plantation of Mr.* James Barnes, *deceased, in* Prince-George's *County, near* George-Town, *for Current Money*,

A TRACT of Land, called *Pleasant Fields*, lying on *Seneca*, about 20 Miles from *George-Town*, containing 216 Acres. Also, 15 valuable Slaves, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, several of the Women have been used to House Work. Likewise, Horses, Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, Plantation Utensils, and sundry Houshold Furniture, such as Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. Credit will be given till the last Day of *July* for any Sum above Five Pounds, on giving Bond and Security. All Persons having Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved: and those indebted are requested to pay without further Notice, as no Indulgence will be given by

JEMIMA BARNES, Administratrix,
THOMAS BARNES, Administrator.

December 31, 1772.

A BOX of Looking-glasses marked I B, No. 1. was landed at my Store at *Pig-Point*, from on Board the *Adventure*, Capt. *Maynard*, last *September*, in Place of a Box of the same Mark, containing Books belonging to the Rev. Mr. *Boucher*. It is hoped the Person who has got the Books will advise me of it, and his Looking-glasses shall be sent him.

3w STEPHEN WEST.

December 30, 1772.

STOLEN or drifted, about Five Weeks past, from the publick Wharf in *Baltimore-Town*, a Fifteen Hogshead Tobacco Flat, about a Year and a Half old, small Timbers, has a small Forecastle, and One short Mast; she has Part of her Gunwale rotten, and is marked on the Inside of the Stern by some Sailor thus, BETTCY. It is probable that her Mast may be taken down or other Alterations made. Whoever discovers said Flat, and will give Information thereof to the Subscriber in *Baltimore-Town*, shall be thankfully rewarded, and if brought Home paid Twenty Shillings, or if discovered in the Bay and brought Home Three Pounds, paid by

w2 JOHN MERRYMAN, jun.

THERE is at the Plantation *Joseph Adurton*, living near *Port-Tobacco*, a bright bay Stray Gelding, about Thirteen Hands and an Half high, with a hanging Mane and switch Tail, marked with a Snip, Three white Feet: He has also Two or Three white Spots on the off Side, which appears to have been occasioned by ill Usage, he is unbranded.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges. 3w

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Baltimore-Town, Maryland, October 20, 1772.

TO THE PUBLICK.

IT is the Sentiment of the wisest and best Men that adorn our Age and Nation, that the *Liberty of the Press* is so essential to the Support of that Constitution under which we have hitherto derived the Blessings of Freedom, that it becomes every one to consider, in the most reverential Light, this Palladium of our Rights—an Opinion every Friend to Liberty and his Country must wish universally to prevail.—And as nothing hath a greater Tendency to secure to us that inestimable Blessing, than the encouraging and supporting well conducted *News-Papers*, which, it is generally acknowledged, *dispel Ignorance, the Parent of Slavery, give a Taste for Reading, and cause useful Knowledge to be cultivated and encouraged*, I flatter myself a Proposal for establishing another *publick Paper* in this great commercial Province, will meet with the Approbation of its publick spirited Inhabitants in general, those of this flourishing Town and County in particular, and be encouraged accordingly. The many important Advantages that flow from such Institutions; are so well known to the busy Part of Mankind, as well as to Gentlemen of Leisure and Curiosity, that Arguments need not be used, on this Occasion, to illustrate their apparent Utility.

Encouraged by the polite, candid and generous Invitation I some Time since received from many Gentlemen of the most respectable Characters, to establish my Business in this Town, and affected with a lively Gratitude for past Kindnesses, as well as for this Instance of their favourable Opinion of me, I have determined to comply with their Wishes, so very obligingly manifested: For which Purpose, I have engaged a suitable *Printing-Apparatus*, which will be speedily here, and, under Favour of the Publick, I intend to prosecute the *Printing Business*, in this Place, in all its Branches, both in the *English* and other Languages, in a neat, correct and expeditious Manner—and, in particular, I now propose to publish, by Subscription, with all possible Expedition, a *Weekly News-Paper*, under the Title of

THE MARYLAND JOURNAL,
AND
BALTIMORE ADVERTISER:

To be printed in four large Folio Pages, equal in Size to any of the *Pennsylvania* Papers, at the moderate Price of TEN SHILLINGS, current Money, *per Annum*, one Half to be paid at the Time of subscribing, and the Remainder at the Expiration of the Year—to be published regularly every Saturday Morning, unless another Day should appear more agreeable to the Subscribers, and delivered immediately after to the Customers in Town, and forwarded to those who live in the Country, and Places adjacent, by the earliest Opportunities:—To contain every material Piece of Intelligence, either *foreign* or *domestic*, with Accounts of the Arrival and Departure of Ships, the current Prices of Goods, the Course of Exchange, Deaths, Accidents, and Events of every Kind, that may be thought interesting to the Publick,—to enable myself to do which, I have already established an extensive Correspondence, and shall not only receive all the different Weekly *American* Papers, but also the best News-Papers, political Pamphlets, Registers, Magazines, and other periodical Publications of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, as well as the most valuable Papers of *German Advices*,—from whence the most useful and entertaining Extracts shall be occasionally made:—So that there will be scarce any remarkable Occurence, extraordinary Phenomemon, curious Invention, or new Discovery in Nature or Science, but what the Reader will find such Information as may enable him to judge for himself concerning it.—I shall also take particular Care to insert all the judicious original Essays, in Prose and Verse, on political and other Subjects, with which I may be favoured by the Learned and Ingenious,—and of this I may assure the Publick, as well as my own particular Correspondents, that the Freedom of the Press shall be maintained, the utmost Impartiality observed, and every well written Piece admitted, without Scruple, that does not tend to destroy or impair our excellent Constitution, injure the Cause of Liberty, disturb the Repose of Society, give Offence to Modesty, or, in any Shape, reflect Scandal on a *News-Paper*.

Advertisements shall likewise be accurately published, in a conspicuous Manner, with great Punctuality, at the customary Prices.

As those who promise more than they are able to perform, are justly Objects of Ridicule, I should rather wish *my Performance* should *exceed* than *fall short* of the Proposals; to effect which no Diligence or Attention shall be wanting on my Side,—which will, I persuade myself, meet in Time with a proportionable Return from the generous Publick—as soon therefore as I shall obtain a sufficient Number of Subscribers *barely* to defray the Expence of the Work, the Paper shall be published.

Subscriptions are taken in at the Coffee-Houses in *Baltimore-Town* and *Annapolis*, and by the several Persons with whom Subscription Papers are left,—and I should be much obliged to any Gentleman or Lady, in Town or Country, for his or her good Offices in promoting this my new Undertaking. I am, with the utmost Deference and Respect, the Publick's most obedient and devoted humble Servant,

tf WILLIAM GODDARD.

To be sold by the Subscribers, at their Store on the Dock, Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash, Wheat, Indian Corn, or short Credit,

A LARGE and general Assortment of *European* and *East-India* Goods, suitable to the different Seasons, also choice *Jamaica* and *Barbadoes* Spirits, Rum, Wine, Melasses, loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Currants, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Soap, Myrtle and Bees Wax, Gloucester Cheese, Taunton bottled Ale, Tar, Turpentine; a few Barrels Mullet Fish, and exceeding fine New-Town Pippins, from New-York. Likewise a likely young Negro Boy and Girl, about 16 and 17 Years of Age.

8w THOMAS CHARLES WILLIAMS & Co.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

THE
MARYLAND
ALMANACK
AND
EPHEMERIS
For the Year of our LORD 1773.

AS it appears from the Inclemency of the Weather last Winter, the greatest Part of the Partridges are destroyed, this is therefore to forewarn all Persons, on any Pretence whatever, to hunt within the Subscribers Inclosures; those who may attempt it, may depend, without Respect of Persons, that we shall take every Step that the Law points out in such Cases for Redress.

JOSEPH COWMAN,
THOMAS STOCKETT,
tf RICHARD HARWOOD, jun.
THOMAS N. STOCKETT.

Queen-Anne, November 17, 1772.

To be sold by Wholesale, at a very low Rate, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco;

ABOUT Seven or Eight Hundred Pounds prime Cost of Goods, well assorted.

tf THOMAS DUCKETT.

October 10, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 800 Acres of good Land, in Five Plantations, in *St. Mary's* County; on one of the Plantations, situate on the River *Patowmack*, there is a Brick House in good Order, 2 Stories high, with 4 Rooms and a large Passage on a Floor, with Office-Houses, &c. Also, about 800 Acres in *Virginia*, viz. 499 near the Town of Dumfries, 194 near the *Great Falls of Patowmack*, 92 upon *Cedar Run*, and the Remainder of a Tract of Land in *Fauquier* County, patented to the Rev. *Lawrence De Butts*. Proposals for the Whole, or any Part of the above recited Lands will be received, and an indisputable Title made to the Purchaser, by

tf JOHN DE BUTTS.

Annapolis, December 16, 1772.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Partnership of *Thomas Williams* and Co. are desired to make speedy Payment, to *Thomas Charles Williams* and Co. who are empowered to receive and settle all Accounts relative thereto.

We have just imported from London, *in Capt.* Hooper,

AN Assortment of Clothes, Linens, Silks, Millinery, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, and Saddlery, which are to be disposed of at our Store, on the Front of the Dock, with a full Assortment of almost every Kind of dry Goods, at Wholesale or Retail, for a small Advance.

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr.
JOHN BRICE.

To be sold for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Crop-Tobacco,

THE following Parcels of Land, *Wynn's West Lot*, containing 52 Acres, Part of *Wynn's Middle Lot*, 162 Acres: These Two Parcels of Land join each other, lying about Three Miles from *Piscataway*, in *Prince-George's* County: *Wynn's East and West Littleworth*, containing 143 Acres, *Littleworth*, 50 Acres; Part 2d, *Addition* to *Littleworth*, 53 Acres: These Three Parcels join each other, about Four Miles from *Piscataway*. There are Three or Four Tenants on these Lands, but only Tenants at Will. Any Person inclinable to purchase these Lands, or any of them, may know the Terms, by applying to *John Wynn*, near *Piscataway*. tf

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THE Judges of the Land-Office having represented to his Excellency the Governor, that there are a great Number of Certificates in their Office unpatented, many of them are returned by virtue of Warrants, which issued more than Two Years ago, and others where the Two Years are near expiring;

His Excellency being desirous that those who purchased Warrants in the Lifetime of the late Lord Proprietary, should have the Benefit of such Warrants, has directed them to give publick Notice, that Patents are made out as usual, and that Applications for Warrants under the Proclamation will be received, and the Warrants issue to the first Discoverer, in preference to any other Person, whenever the Office shall be opened,

Signed per Order,
WILLIAM STEUART, Cl. Ld. Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.